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National Agricultural Congress Closes

The grand National Agricultural Congress which opened under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, at the Pyongyang Gymnasium on January 4 successfully wound up its work on January 10.

The congress will be recorded in history as a congress of shining victory which summed up with great satisfaction and high pride the successes made in the socialist rural construction and agricultural production last year with the approach of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a significant congress which opened out an occasion for a new great leap in the implementation of the rural theses and in the development of the rural economy of our country and as a congress of mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

The congress comprehensively summed up and analysed the successes and experiences gained last year in the struggle for vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist rural construction and boosting the grain production and all other domains of agricultural production one stage higher under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and concretely discussed the militant tasks to be fulfilled in the struggle for more thoroughly implementing the rural theses and scaling the height of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

The recent congress fully demonstrated the justness and vitality of the rural theses originated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the superiority of our socialist rural economic system established by the leader, and showed with pride that our socialist countryside is vigorously advancing along the road indicated in the great rural theses under the wise guidance of the leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, at the closing session of the congress made a programmatic speech reviewing the great successes registered in the implementation of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and in agricultural production last year and indicating the tasks for vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist rural construction and scaling the height of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Encouraged by the programmatic speech of the fatherly leader, the entire attendants took a pledge of intense loyalty to surely scale the height of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan this year by vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions and bring about an epochal advance in the struggle to implement the tasks put forward in the theses in order to materialize the high aims of the leader, upholding his teaching.

The recent National Agricultural Congress summed up with high pride a great leap made in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth in the rural theses and increasing the agricultural production under the sagacious guidance of the leader.

Last year an unprecedentedly great success was scored in agricultural production including grain production in our countryside.

In his New Year Address this year the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our cooperative farmers, infinitely loyal to the Party, effectively carried out all the farm work and reaped last year, too, an unprecedentedly rich harvest and opened up broad prospects for successfully fulfilling the assignment of grain production under the Six-Year Plan."

Last year a bumper harvest was gathered in all rural areas—plains, intermediary and mountainous areas, and a great upsurge was effected in all domains of agricultural production, stock breeding, fruit growing and sericulture with the energetic acceleration of the rural technical revolution and the improvement of guidance to the farming work.

Noting that this shining success made in agricultural production is a great leap which startles the world people, the congress declared with high pride that this victory is a miraculous success which can be won only by the people of Chollima Korea, heroic Korea, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The unprecedentedly great success made in agricultural production, particularly in grain production, last year has made it possible to develop all domains of the rural economy alike at a rapid tempo and more vigorously expedite the development of the overall national economy and the socialist construction and opened a sure prospect for successfully scaling the height of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan, stressed the congress.

The congress summed up with high pride the shining success gained in the struggle to fulfil the programmatic tasks advanced in the great socialist rural theses.

The congress reviewed with high pride that a solid, material and technical, political and ideological foundation for completely carrying through the great programme on eliminating the differences between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and building a classless society was laid as the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside were energetically pushed ahead and the guidance of the working class to the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside were strengthened along the bright road of the socialist rural construction indicated in the rural theses.

In our country under the wise guidance of the leader, irrigation and electrification had long been completed, and a new, large-scale, automated modern tractor plant was built and the automobile plants, trailer farm implements plants and accessory parts factories were expanded in their capacities and newly built in great numbers, with the result that a solid foundation was laid to satisfactorily meet on our own the demand for tractors, lorries and various trailer farm implements and their accessory parts. The foundation for energetically pushing ahead with the overall chemicalization of agriculture has also been solidly laid with the reconstruction and expansion of the existing chemical fertilizer factories and the construction of many new chemical factories.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering a programmatic speech at the National Agricultural Congress

Along with this, the ranks of tractor drivers, performers of agricultural technical revolution, have been increased remarkably.

The congress emphasized that the laying of firm material foundations capable of successfully carrying out the tasks of technical revolution set forth in the rural theses, was one of the most shining victories won by our heroic working class and people under the wise leadership of the great leader.

The congress pointed out that our agriculture has been put on a higher scientific and technical basis in the course of carrying out the task of the agricultural technical revolution and developing the farming technique last year.

It was unanimously pointed out at the congress that it was a great victory of the revolutionary policy of our Party that through the struggle for fulfilling the technical revolution our country, once a very backward country, has been able to industrialize and modernize even agriculture today.

The congress stated with high pride that there has been laid a firm ideological and political foundation capable of fulfilling the programmatic task put forward in the great rural theses.

The congress stressed that the ideological revolution has been accelerated in the countryside and an energetic struggle waged for the revolutionization and working-classization of the farmers along the line indicated by the theses, which has resulted in the radical changes in the ideological consciousness and spiritual and moral traits of our peasants.

It stressed with high pride that our agricultural working people have grown today to be soldiers on the agricultural front infinitely faithful to the leader, who are firmly armed with the immortal *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and carry his instructions through to the end, even plunging into fire and water, and our countryside has been firmly built up into a great community replete with the monolithic idea of the Party, into a dependable stronghold of our revolution.

This, it noted, is a decisive guarantee for greater victory in the future struggle for socialist rural construction.

In the embrace of the leader, the congress pointed out, a large number of Party nuclei and young intellectuals firmly armed with the *Juche* idea have grown and taken up jobs in the rural districts, the technical and cultural standards of the farmers are rising rapidly and cultured practices in production and daily life are being established in an overall scale.

The congress stressed with pride that brilliant successes gained in carrying out the three revolutions over the past 10 years since the publication of the theses, deepened our conviction that we can convert our countryside into a modernized, mechanized and chemicalized countryside, into a richer and more civilized countryside and into a countryside of communist paradise.

The entire attendants at the congress said in unison that they owe all the achievements in the construction of the socialist countryside and agricultural production last year entirely to the wise leadership and paternal care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and extended him highest honour and deepest thanks from the bottom of their hearts of ardent loyalty.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who made our peasants the master of land and socialist agricultural working people, authored the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the great programme of socialist and communist rural construction, indicating the road of final solution of the rural question for the first time in history, and is confidently leading our people and agricultural working people to its realization and, always with great attention to the rural work, shows constant deep concern for further consolidation of the material and technical foundation of agricultural production and faster enhancement of the living standards of the farmers.

Particularly, he, while giving on-the-spot guidance to many cooperative farms throughout the country, fully acquainted himself with the realities of our countryside with great wisdom and keen perspicacity, and on this basis, he correctly grasped the urgent problems arising in the rural work and agricultural production and thus solved them successfully.

The leader provided us with wise guidance in carrying out more vigorously the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside, personally organized and guided the powerful assistance to the countryside so that our countryside could be supplied with strong material and technical facilities and sent many cadres, graduates of agricultural colleges, and young intellectuals to all the rural villages to help functionaries in the field of agriculture eliminate conservatism and empiricism remaining in their minds and do the farm work scientifically and technologically.

The leader showed paternal solicitude to our agricultural working people so that they would work and live without slightest inconveniences.

The congress stressed that so great successes in socialist rural construction and agricultural production were attributable to the wise leadership of the leader and his meticulous care and expressed the firm belief that greater victory is in store for us advancing under the guidance of the leader.

The congress discussed the concrete ways and means to consolidate and develop the splendid successes achieved in last year's agricultural production and socialist rural construction, particularly to make a decisive advance in the carrying out of the rural technical revolution this year, the tenth anniversary of the publication of the rural theses, and to successfully scale the height of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan set forth at the Fifth Party Congress.

In his New Year Address the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"An important task facing us this year is to fulfil the main tasks of the rural technical revolution put forth in the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' and sharply boost agricultural production."

According to the instructions of the leader, in agriculture this year the Six-Year Plan target for grain should be hit and a new revolutionary upsurge be effected in vegetable, meat, poultry egg, fruit and cocoon production and all other domains of agricultural production.

The congress stressed in unison that in order to successfully carry out all the tasks facing agriculture it is necessary to advance, holding high as ever the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, indicated by the leader.

The congress discussed concrete ways of consolidating all the more the material and technical foundations of agriculture and placing the farming on a scientific and technical basis by energetically and uninterruptedly accelerating the rural technical revolution.

Underlining the forceful promotion of the rural cultural revolution, the congress set forth concrete tasks for thoroughly introducing cultured practices in technical management, production and daily life in all the rural communities.

The congress unanimously stressed that the ideological revolution should continue to be given definite precedence in the countryside for successfully carrying out the vast revolutionary tasks in the rural economy.

The congress laid stress on decisively raising the role of county, the base linking town with country in all political, economic and cultural fields, and strictly adhering to the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method in the guidance of the countryside.

The congress was accompanied by a special short course for better fulfilling the tasks of the great rural theses and effecting a new great leaping advance in agricultural production this year.

The congress powerfully demonstrated the great vitality of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the incomparable superiority of the most advanced socialist rural economic system of our country established by the leader and the invincible strength of our people and agricultural working people rallied close around the leader on the basis of the ideological system of *Juche*.

The congress unanimously adopted a letter of pledge to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the attendants on January 10.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives 13th and 14th Home-visiting Groups of Compatriots from Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, received on January 6 the 13th and 14th home-visiting groups of compatriots from Japan who were spending significant days in their glorious socialist fatherland.

Present there were the members of the 13th home-visiting group of compatriots from Japan headed by O Sang Chol, Department Director of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and of the 14th home-visiting group of compatriots from Japan headed by Kwon In Hak, Department Instructor of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin, and Kim Ju Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, were on hand.

Also present was Hong Bong Su, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, on a visit to the homeland.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly grasped the hand of each member of the home-visiting groups and had a cordial talk with them and posed for a photograph with them.

Immortal Classic Works of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published in Many Countries

Recently foreign publishing houses put out in book form the immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. His works "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," "On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies" and "On the Elimination of Formalism and Bureaucracy in Party Work and the Revolutionization of Functionaries" were brought out in Arabic by the Damascus publishing house of Syria. His works "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," "Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia" and "Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle" were issued by "Dar Al-Talia" publishing house of Lebanon. Burmese edition of his work "On the Successful Accomplishment of the Technical Revolution" was printed by the "Mitamo" publishing house of Burma. His work "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" was published by the "Mail" publishing house of Sierra Leone and his work "Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia" put out by the "Patrice Lumumba" publishing house of Guinea.

A collection of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's works "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" and "Let Us Completely Frusitrate U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia" was also published in Swedish by a trade union's publishing house in Sweden.

Some time ago, the "Yomiuri Shimbun" publishing house of Japan brought out Japanese translations of "The Road to National Reunification", a collection of the great leader's immortal works on the question of the country's reunification.

The collection systematically deals with the only just policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country set forth by the leader in his works covering the period from April 1955 up to now, including his speech "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" made on June 23, 1973.

Printed in place of honour in all these books is the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Exchanges New Year's Cards and Messages with Foreign Party and Government Leaders

Seeing in the New Year 1974, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received New Year's cards from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Comrade Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Comrade Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Ludvik Svoboda, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Trygve Bratteli, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway; Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India; Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait; and Dr. Benjamin Henry Sheares, President of the Republic of Singapore.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent New Year's cards to them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also sent New Year's cards to Mohammad-Reza Pahlavi, Emperor of the Empire of Iran, and Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, Amir of the State of Bahrain.

Messages of New Year's greetings came to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic; Juan Domingo Peron, President of the Republic of Argentina; Etienne Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo; and Gabriel Ramanantsoa, Head of the Government of the Republic of Malagasy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent New Year's greetings to them.

Ushering in the New Year 1974, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received messages of greetings also from Mohammed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, Amir of the State of Bahrain; and Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayyan, President of the United Arab Emirates.

Fresh Upsurge in Production Effected in Hearty Response to the Leader's New Year Address

The working people in all branches of our national economy turned out in an energetic struggle to creditably carry out the militant tasks specified by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address, and have scored fresh successes in production and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All the Party members and working people should make a decisive advance in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan by vigorously working for the preschedule fulfilment of the national economic plan for this year."

The miners of the Musan Mine never fail to fulfil the assignment given by the leader, getting over whatever difficulties. Now, they launched into a dynamic struggle to overfulfil this year's plan, 1.4 times set higher than the actual results of work last year, by replacing the facilities with large-size, modern and high-speed ones and using various methods of haulage. They built another large slope by maintaining earth-scraping ahead of any other work, actively introduced advanced method of drilling and blasting in mining operation and kept all facilities running at full capacity. This led to an increase in ore output. The workers of the ore dressing plant, taking good care of equipment, increased to the maximum the refined ore production capacity of machines and raised the

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A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (27)

Great Changes

We looked around the exhibits in Hall No. 52 which illustrate the fact that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the original line of cooperativization of agriculture in our country and wisely organized and led the people to carry it into practice, and we proceeded to the next hall.

Put on display in Hall No. 53 are the immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung such as those entitled "Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic", the theses on the character and tasks of our revolution made public in April 1955 and "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Work", the historic speech made in December 1955. Also seen in the hall are the materials showing the great vitality of his works.

The exhibits in the hall enabled us to realize deeply again what a great contribution the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theoretician, made to developing our revolution and Marxist-Leninist theories by originating the ideas, theories, lines and policies that give correct answers to the questions arising in the revolution and construction.

Exhibited in the hall are the materials which show that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called and guided the historic Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in April 1956.

In his report to the congress he made a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation at home and abroad and, on this basis, outlined the Five-Year Plan, a programme of struggle for completing the foundation of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, set a new goal and advanced the tasks in the struggle to put it into practice.

After the congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung mobilized the entire Party and all the people in a dynamic struggle to carry out its decisions on the one hand and, on the other, organized and guided the struggle for preschedule fulfilment of the immediate, postwar Three-Year Plan.

Under his wise leadership, our people, overcoming all difficulties, fulfilled with credit the Three-Year Plan in two years and eight months.

We felt our hearts swelling with boundless reverence for him while attentively looking around the exhibits.

We then stepped into Hall No. 54, where are put on display the documents and materials which tell us about the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and show how wisely he organized and guided our people in their struggle to successfully carry out the task envisaged in the first year under the Five-Year Plan after the plenary meeting.

The situation both at home and abroad was extremely complicated when our people set about the Five-Year Plan.

The manœuvres of the opportunists in the international communist movement and the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation schemes became all the more pronounced.

Within the Party, the anti-Party counterrevolutionary factionalists persisted in their intrigues. The country was still in economic difficulty.

At this moment the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the historic December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee in order to rouse the masses to struggle to pull through the difficult situation and effect a great upsurge in socialist construction.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Chongpo-ri Agricultural Cooperative, Changgang County, Chagang Province

Right after the meeting, the leader went among the workers and sought concrete ways and means to overcome the difficulties and tap reserves and potentialities to the maximum for increased production. He raised the revolutionary slogan "Let us advance at the speed of Chollima!" and roused the entire working people to wage a gigantic and vigorous struggle to accelerate the building of socialism.

He went to the Kangson Steel Plant and explained to the workers there our difficult situation and the Party's determination, and added:

"We trust only you, the working class, the main force of our revolution, and we have no one but you to rely on. Therefore, to tide over these grave difficulties facing our Party, you must be in high spirits and work hard to produce plenty and construct well, and thus push economic construction more vigorously."

Always faithful to the leader's call, the Kangson workers rushed forward with the speed of Chollima in order to carry his lofty aims into reality, braving all hardships. They turned out a miraculous 120,000 tons of steel billets in a blooming mill which had been regarded as absolutely incapable of producing more than 60,000 tons. As a result, the torch of the great Chollima Movement which the leader himself kindled spread across the whole country like a prairie fire.

Everywhere the old norms and rated capacity were smashed; new norms created and new miracles wrought.

The great revolutionary upsurge and Chollima movement brought about by the leader's initiative and his enterprising and active measures frustrated the enemy's reactionary offensive and anti-Party elements' attack.

On the other hand, our people rallied more closely around the leader, and the revolution and construction advanced at an amazing speed.

Exhibited in Hall No. 55 are the materials that tell of the successes scored in the Party-wide struggle against anti-Party factionalists under the leader's sagacious leadership after the August 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and those showing the Party policies aimed to consolidate and develop these successes.

The materials illustrate that under the wise guidance of the leader our Party swept away the long-accumulated filth of factionalism, further strengthened the unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people based on the monolithic ideological system and successfully realized the historic cause of the unity of the communist movement in Korea.

Set out in Hall No. 56 are the materials showing that under the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the socialist transformation of the relations of production was completed in towns and the countryside.

While consolidating the successes already won in the struggle for the completion of agricultural cooperativization and the socialist transformation of capitalist trade and manufacture, the leader personally went to those rural and urban areas where the cooperativization movement was still lagging behind and took measures for the rapid promotion of this movement.

Thus, in our country agricultural cooperativization and the socialist transformation of capitalist trade and manufacture were completed simultaneously in August 1958.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the leader the historic cause of the socialist transformation of the old relations of production, a difficult and complicated task, was achieved in only four to five years and great victory was attained in our socialist revolution.

On one wall of the hall in golden letters are words of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"...with the completion of the socialist reorganization of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry, socialist relations of production are completely dominant in towns and the countryside. The productive forces have been freed from the chains of the old relations of production, and exploitation of man by man has been eliminated."

The completion of the socialist transformation of production relations was a great victory for the leader's great *Juche* idea and his revolutionary line of cooperativization which embodied it. It was the brilliant realization of his far-reaching concept to build an advanced, socialist society in this land.

With the socialist transformation of the relations of production completed, the socialist system, which is free from exploitation and oppression, was established in the northern half of the Republic—the very social system the Korean people had longed for over so many years.

The establishment of the socialist system opened a broad path for the development of the forces of production and made it possible to consolidate the entire people's political and ideological unity based on a new socialist foundation.

As we were leaving the hall we firmly resolved to fight more vigorously to consolidate our socialist system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as firmly as a rock and display its superiority.

Kim Ik Gwon

The Leader of the People

"We Should Become Faithful Servants of the People!"

The main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung significantly greeted the New Year 1937 in a secret camp in Mt. Hungtou in the area southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san.

A New Year celebration began at a cozy log cabin in the forest. Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung brought the men to seat as close to him as possible and said:

"Though we are observing New Year's Day on such a mountaintop as this, we should enjoy ourselves as if we were with our dear parents and brothers. Now, many thoughts occur to me. What is uppermost in my mind is that we should become faithful servants of the people".

Listening to Comrade Commander, the men firmly vowed that they would become the servants faithful to the people, as suggested by him, and show greater courage in the sacred revolutionary struggle to knock down the Japanese imperialists and liberate the homeland.

Presently, they held a joyous entertainment party in his presence.

The men sang "The merry dance music", clapping their hands, and danced a dance with arms and a comic dance with a pillow on their backs, timed to the song.

Comrade Commander sang songs with them.

As he finished a solo the men called for an encore. Smiling all over his face, he said: "Thanks, I'll try again as you want me to" and he sang "The Song of the Juvenile Vanguard", a song he himself composed.

...

Let's go out to greet
A bright morn that will dawn.
Let's fight, rifle and sword in hand,
Let's pave the way ahead.

Everyone joined him in singing, and they sang over and over again. Brought before their minds' eyes were the miserable figures of the countrymen in the homeland who were subjected to exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists. At the same time were called up their memories of the mountains and rivers in the longed-for homeland as well as all the other things which were so dear to them. Their song was sounding higher and their hearts throbbing faster.

The men firmly resolved to fight more bravely that year, too, the way a faithful servant of the people should do as instructed by Comrade Commander.

In fact, the New Year's Day the men of the KPRA observed was a never-to-be-forgotten day, for it had a deep significance as they greeted it on their way of advance to the homeland, honoured with the presence of Comrade Commander.

Heroic Battle in Defence of the Heart of the Korean Revolution

On the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Hsiaowangching Defence Battle

Forty years have elapsed since the victorious battle in defence of the Hsiaowangching guerilla base which was organized and commanded by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Hsiaowangching defence battle (December 1933-January 1934) was a heroic battle that smashed the large-scale "punitive operation" of the Japanese imperialists against the guerilla base and defended the heart of the Korean revolution and a brilliant battle that recorded immortal achievements in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people.

At that time the guerilla bases set up by the leader in the vast areas along the River Tuman-gang were daily fortified and their influence was being further expanded.

Scared by this, the Japanese imperialists were in desperation to ward it off.

The enemy troops were running wild, in particular, to "mop up" the Hsiaowangching guerilla base where the leader stayed.

Whether the operational base for the Korean revolution was defended or not depended largely on whether the guerilla base was defended or not from the enemy's continuous military and political offensives. That was the basic problem to decide the destiny of the Korean revolution.

In order to counter such offensives of the enemy, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had already firmly armed the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people of the base politically and ideologically and established an all-people defence system strong enough to safeguard the base.

The enemy's large-scale "punitive operation" against the guerilla base began on a full scale in 1933. In April that year the enemy attacked Hsiaowangching with large forces.

But the enemy troops fled, leaving behind them well over 400tion" of Japanese imperialism. dead after three days' engagements owing to the heroic struggle of the guerillas and the people of the base who fought as one under the wise leadership of the leader, upholding his instructions.

Beaten all hollow, the enemy again mounted in December that year a large-scale, long-drawn "siege-and-attack operation", hurling in "crack forces" 5,000 strong and even mobilizing aircraft.

The guerilla base was met with a severe and grim ordeal. The guerilla units in the base were still young and they were not comparable with the enemy troops in number and armament.

However, the grave crisis could be overcome only by the outstanding leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his superb guerilla tactics.

Using the favourable geographical conditions of the guerilla base he employed diverse guerilla tactics such as frontal surprise attack, operation in the enemy's flank and rear, lure-and-ambush tactics, and thus inflicted wholesale deaths upon the enemy.

But the enemy did not give up their onslaughts against the base, relying on their numerical strength.

Attended with rigorous trials, the battle went on for more than 20 days and the situation in the base was getting still worse due to the ceaseless "punitive opera-

To cope with this situation the leader mapped out a new, positive and active tactical and strategic line.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that sticking only to defence in a small area against an attacking enemy who is intent on prolonging the battle means failing into the enemy's trap; this is advantageous for the enemy but extremely disadvantageous for us; to reverse this situation, we must reorganize our armed forces into two units; one unit must remain here to carry on, while the other advances to the enemy-ruled area.

This was the wisest line that made it possible to win a decisive victory in the defence battle for the base by firmly taking the initiative in the fight with the enemy superior in number, dispersing the concentrated enemy forces, putting them into a passive position and pounding them.

As planned, the leader reorganized the guerilla units into two and ordered one of them to remain in the base and continue defence battle. And he personally led the other unit into the depth of the enemy's rear, breaking through their strict encirclements.

He launched great annihilation operations everywhere, storming in succession the enemy's barracks, police stations, munitions stores and war-supplies-carrying convoys.

Struck from behind all of a sudden, the enemy troops were put completely on the defensive and ran helter-skelter.

Giving no breathing spell to the confused enemy, he again boldly attacked the city of Wangching, a concentration point of the enemy forces and a centre in the enemy's rear, thus dealing the enemy a heavy blow, military and political.

The successive assaults on the enemy's rear was, indeed, a thunderbolt to them who had mobilized all their forces to the "punitive operation" against the guerilla base.

The enemy troops who were hit hard from within and without suffered enormous losses both in manpower and material, and could not but give up the prolonged "siege-and-attack" operation against the guerilla base.

The fierce battle lasted for some 40 days, ending in victory for the guerillas and the people of the base.

The shining victory in the Hsiaowangching defence battle fully displayed the might of the all-people defence system and guerilla tactics established and created by the leader.

And the victory in the battle clearly proved that when the army and the people under the wise leadership of the leader firmly united and fought as one they were powerful enough to defeat any formidable enemy.

In those days, busy as the leader was organizing and directing hard-fought battles, he always educated the guerillas and the people with the great *Juche* idea and indomitable fighting spirit and showed deep concern and solicitude for the life of the people, regarding their joys and sufferings as his own.

Therefore, they fought back the enemy troops again and again with inflexible determination to "beat the enemy even though we may have to die a thousand and one times!" in order to defend the Headquarters of the Korean revolution where the leader was.

Indeed, the heroic struggle of the people of the guerilla base demonstrated to the world that the people united close around the leader were invincible.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the heroic Hsiaowangching defence battle which made a great contribution to the development of the whole Korean revolution by defending the heart of the Korean revolution, our people are filled with the burning determination to defend with their lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to move ahead more vigorously along the straight road of victory indicated by him.

Li Chang Gyu

Foreigners Say:

The Theories of *Juche* Idea Are Instrumental in the Struggle of Peoples for Independence, Progress and against Colonialism, Imperialism and for Social Justice

From Speeches of Somali Delegates to Scientific Seminar on Juche Idea of Middle, Near East and African Region

In his speech at the Scientific Seminar on the *Juche* Idea of Middle, Near East and African Region held in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, in November last year Aden Sek, Secretary of State in Charge of Higher Education and Culture of Somalia, said:

"The positive contributions of the *Juche* idea toward national building by developing countries along Marxist-Leninist principles can be gleaned from the successful practice which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put to its theoretical imperatives. Under Comrade Marshal Kim Il Sung, and by strict adherence to the tenets of *Juche* idea the Korean people were able to triumph in their struggle for national liberation, for building a strong industrialized socialist state, and subsequently repel all aggressions against the security of their country."

Noting that today *Juche* idea is a practical aspect of the life of Somali people, the rock basis and material realization of the national policies, he pointed out that in policy-making, economics and industrial operations, in educational development and national defence, Somalia depends upon itself. All over the country development projects are under construction with its labour, funds and direction. The government has nationalized major business enterprises formerly owned by foreigners and is operating them in the interest of the nation.

He stressed that the theories of *Juche* idea are instrumental in the struggle of peoples for independence, progress and against colonialism, imperialism and for social justice.

-Ari Abdrahman, Department Director of the Ministry of Education of Somalia, said that many delegates gathered in Mogadishu to study the scientific contents of the *Juche* idea, originated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and genius of revolution, and continued:

"As indicated by all speakers the experiences and the achievements of the Korean people are living testimonies for the scientific nature of the *Juche* idea."

Stating that the *Juche* version of education emphasises the revolutionization and working-classization of education, he gave a detailed explanation to the successes scored in education of Somalia.

Abiyan, Department Director of the Ministry of Education of Somalia, Yahiyan, Instructor of the Political Bureau of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia and Mohamed Corel, Chief Instructor of the Ministry of Education of Somalia, said that they deemed it a great honour and pleasure to attend the Scientific Seminar on the *Juche* Idea of Middle, Near East and African Region.

Noting that the immortal *Juche* idea is a beacon for the militant and progressive forces, they said:

The *Juche* idea is an instrument for the mastering of the social reality, the liberation of individual from alienating institutions, the forging of a sure way for social development and the espousing of self-defence.

They spoke of the successes and experiences achieved by the Somali people in all fields, political, economic, educational and cultural, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance (Iska Wax u Qabso) under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Concluding their speeches they loudly shouted: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the *Juche* ideal"

(Continued from Page 1)

metal grade of refined ore much more than that last year. Consequently, the average daily output of refined ore in January increased 1.6 times compared with that in December last.

Innovatory successes are gained in iron ore mines of western region. The miners of the Taetan Mine did earth-scraping three times and turned out iron ore two times more than planned. Wonderful successes are registered in Unryul and Chaeryong Mines, too.

The fishermen are making great achievement in their struggle to reach before the set time the eminence of fishery envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

The fishermen of the Laurel Guard Sinpo Fishery strove to catch more by diverse methods under the scientific system of fishing. They fulfilled their plan for January at 103.4 per cent as of the 9th.

Now they are waging a vigorous struggle to attain their goal—fulfilment of the plan for the first quarter of this year within January.

The great success has been achieved in all other fisheries. The plan for January was fulfilled by the 15th throughout the country.

The steel workers of the metallurgical industry, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, carried on the mass movement for technical innovation, introduced semi-automation or automation in production processes and raised the utility rate of facilities. As a result, steel output increased 16 per cent and pig iron, 10 per cent more than scheduled for the first five days of January.

The workers in light industry waged a vigorous struggle for increased production with a determination to live up with loyalty to the great favour of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is always deeply concerned about how to improve the living standards of our people. This results in innovative achievements in textile, knitwear, clothing, daily necessities and food-processing industries. The construction of consumer goods manufacturing factories are pushed ahead on a full scale in provinces, cities and counties by tapping local reserves.

Our working class infinitely loyal to the leader are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in production with a firm resolve to fulfil the national economic plan for this year before October 10, the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea, the plan set far higher than the results of work last year in all domains.

Big Catch Off the East Coast

The dawn finds the wharf enveloped in a thin, milky fog. The radio operators in the control room of the Sinpo Fishery are busy in receiving communication from the detecting boats out on the sea.

Technical experts in the chart-room examine and analyse communications on the temperature of waters, change of ocean currents, location of shoal, direction of their movement and other matters. On this basis they confirm main fishing grounds.

Choe Gum San, chief commandant on duty, issued an instruction that a trial-fishing boat sail out toward the designated ground. "Another big shoal has been detected", he said animatedly. "A great multitude of fish that form a layer 30-40 metres thick and several miles wide are now moving northward. They will soon change their course in reaction to our command and swarm to the cold-storage plants, I bet!"

What a startling news! Known as a hard-working man, the chief commandant must be letting off a joke, I thought to myself however.

Presently, the sun rose above the horizon and danced on the golden ripples. Piers were getting alive with the fishermen who were busy preparing for sailing.

Trawler No. 109 carrying us left the port. After she sailed out at full speed for some time, the shoal-detectors showed the sign of a big shoal. She started netting at the word of command of veteran captain Kim Yong Sik. At the time a big fleet—3,750-ton class stern-trawler "Unpasan", 1,000-ton class boat "Taedoksan" and scores of other fishing boats were towing their nets.

The fishermen of the trawler, who had carried out their assignment for last year far ahead of the set time, worked in sky-high spirits under the command of the captain.

Some time after, they started tugging up the net. A shout of joy burst from them at the moment the huge bag-shaped net was dragged close aboard. Pumps started and transferred the big catch to the boat in a jiffy.

The captain's prediction that he was sure to catch 50 tons of fish by a net came to pass. Before noon the boat got full load of fish. This was immediately radioed to the home port. An instruction came from the chief commandant of the Fishery to transship the catch to the mother ship.

When the trawler got to the mother-ship "Chilbosan", many other big or small boats were busy transshipping the fish.

Every boat had full load of the catch. It was indicative of the fishermen's intense loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a fruition of their devoted efforts to carry out his instruction to increase catches in winter and supply larger quantity of fish to the people.

Trawler No. 109 sailed back with another full load of the catch.

Numerous bucket unloaders installed on piers were put into operation. Fishes poured into the dump in an endless stream. Battery cars ran to and fro ceaselessly to carry away the fish.

A functionary of the Ministry of Fisheries we met at a pier said that the winter fishing usually starts with the catch of "torumug" in mid-October and lasts till January of the next year. When "myongtae" fishing reached its height in December last year, its daily output in vast fishing grounds off the east coast was 20,000 tons a day at the maximum, he added.

The fully-loaded fishing boats returned to the home port one after another. What the chief commandant told us on that morning was no joke at all.

Han Sun

The "Sea of Blood" guardsmen of the Songdowon Fishery catch a lot of fish through active and mobile fishing operations

Granddaughter's Song

Today we worked hard to be loyal to the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. With a great joy at having made a big haul, I have just got out of the front gate of the fishery station. The beautiful colour of the sunset reflects on every window of fishermen's apartment houses which stand in rows along the asphalt pavements, surrounded by lawns, in harmony with the arc-shaped breakwater in the offing.

In a cheerful frame of mind I was on my way home and reached apartment house No. 5 soon. At the moment a song was heard coming from somewhere close by.

...

Our father is
Marshal Kim Il Sung
Our home is the breast of the Party
We are all brothers and sisters
We envy nothing in the world

...

The voice was familiar. My little granddaughter Gyong Hi was singing, to be sure. It was, of course, not the first time for me to hear her singing. But her song flowing out of the window touched me so much. Unusual events of the past paraded themselves through my mind.

I turned round and walked towards the seaside in deep thought. What dawned on me vividly was the words of the affectionate fatherly leader: **"...we should take good care of the fishermen working out on the far-off sea lest they should feel uncomfortable in their life."**

The leader's favour we have received is beyond expression. Thanks to his great solicitude, modern apartment houses for us fishermen have appeared in such a place of scenic beauty where only capitalists' villas were to be found, if it were pre-liberation period. In addition, we are supplied with uniforms, jumpers and other labour protection materials with the change of seasons free of charge. He always shows meticulous care for every facet of our life, so that we may not feel even the slightest inconvenience.

Under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, I began to go to sea at the age of 13. It was a hard toil to catch fish aboard a small wooden boat, buffeted by stormy wind and waves. Though I drudged for daily bread in defiance of the danger of life, poverty followed me about like a shadow, while the ship owner became ever richer.

Until two children were born to me after marriage I had no house to myself. My family was living in a shanty on the shore of Chongjin when liberation came.

In the accursed exploiter society we fishermen, despised and humiliated, had never been treated as an equal.

But now we are enjoying an unimaginably happy life under the warm care of the fatherly leader.

Our work is joyous. We sail out to sea by large fishing vessels equipped with modern navigation facilities, fishing implements and shoal detectors. We are granted paid vacation for four weeks in a year. Moreover, we have a rest for one month after two months' pelagic fishing. Happy families greet us fishermen when returning home after the day's fruitful work.

Really best are the living conditions of our fishermen who live in the bosom of the Workers' Party of Korea with the great leader President Kim Il Sung as our father.

The song my granddaughter sings this evening—that is a song I want to sing, a song all of us fishermen sing with warm hearts.

Pak Du Jo,
Merited Fisherman of Soho Fishery

Increase in Production of Processed Fish

Fully-loaded fishing boats are returning to our eastern ports one after another, though the winter fishing season is almost over.

In the meantime, brisk work for processing the fish caught is in progress at the fish processing factories on the wharves.

The workers and technicians of these factories are bringing about a great innovation in fish processing, keeping deep in their minds the lofty intention of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to provide our people with tasty and highly-nutritious processed fish.

The large-scale, modernly-equipped Hamhung refrigeration plant is overfulfilling its daily plan for freezing "myongtae".

By improving the organization of production and devoting efforts to technical innovation, they have shortened the freezing time, introduced advanced work methods in ice-thawing and other processes and completely mechanized the haulage of the masses of frozen fish.

As a result, in the winter fishing season the production of cold-storage goods has nearly trebled. Besides, pickled and dried marine products, bottled goods and fish-meal have been put out in large quantities.

In November and December last year, the output at the Sinpo Fish Processing Factory grew 1.3-fold in dried fish, 1.1-fold in pickled fish, 2.2-fold in refrigerated fish, 5.2-fold in fish-meal and 2-fold in processed fish entrails, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Similar innovations have been made everywhere in our country—Songdowon, Kosong, Tongchon, Hongwon, Yanghwa, Kimchaek, Sinchang, Tanchon and other reliable fish processing centres.

In the two months between November and December last year, the output of cold-storage goods at the fish processing factories under the Ministry of Fisheries swelled 1.4 times, dried fish 3.2 times and processed fish entrails 1.4 times as against the same period last year.

Thus, our people are being supplied with more fresh fish and tasty and highly-nutritious processed fish of a wide variety.

Han Su Chon

Cozy modern multi-storeyed dwellings for fishermen (Soho)

Our Developing Fishing Industry

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have also scored big successes in the development of the fishing industry, which is essential to improving the living standard of our working people. The material and technical basis of the fishing industry has been reinforced, and further progress has been made in fishing, sea plant and fish culture and sea food processing."

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the material and technological foundations of the fishing industry have been firmly laid in our country bounded by the sea on three sides.

Before liberation there were no even ship-repairing plants to speak of in our country. But today many modernly equipped shipyards, dry docks and fishing implements manufacturing plants are found everywhere along the east and west coasts. And various kinds of up-to-date fishing boats, freezer ships, ocean-observation ships and shoal detecting ships, and fishing implements are produced by our own strength.

Various kinds of vessels equipped with up-to-date scientific apparatuses are exploiting inexhaustible resources in the vast sea.

While developing pelagic fishing on an extensive scale we are directing efforts to developing medium and small-scale fisheries to catch a lot of seasonal migratory varieties and sedentary fishes in adjacent waters.

The successful implementation of the Party's policy on establishing a scientific fishing system has allowed our fishery workers to employ advanced methods in fishing, provided with planes equipped with modern detecting apparatuses and shoal detecting boats.

Fish breeding and culture work are encouraged extensively in vast shallow seas and tideland along coasts, rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

Supply centres that are essential to developing fisheries have also been firmly built.

A further increase in the number of large and small ships has necessitated modern arrangements of fishing ports. Dredging work and harbour construction have been undertaken on a wide scale, with the result that mooring capacity at harbours and unloading capabilities at the fishing ports have been enhanced.

The processing of marine products has become modernized and diversified. Our seafood-processing bases furnished with modern comprehensive processing equipment are now in a position to turn out a wide variety of seafood of good quality.

During the Six-Year Plan period, the fishing industry will further develop and its material and technological foundations be consolidated. Thus the output of marine products will reach 1.6-1.8 million tons in 1976, of which the fish catch will account for 1.3 million tons.

Kim Su Yon

Story of Love and Hatred

Love and hatred are inseparable from each other in a man's spiritual world. The two terms are interfused in the present-day struggle and life of our people.

Ardent love for the working class, the homeland, the nation, the people and revolutionary comrades constitutes an undercurrent of hatred for the class enemy. True love of this kind embitters the hatred against the enemy a thousand and one times.

Let me relate here a story about the true love between a couple in our era who were educated in the *Juche* idea, lofty and priceless love that is based on high class consciousness, burning hatred for the enemy and the noblest communist spirit.

A Girl on the Beach

In Wonsan, one of our modern port cities on the east coast, there is the Songdowon beach noted for its attractive scenery. White-crested waves incessantly rolled in and out, lapping the sandy beach dotted with shrubs of wild rose. Here on the seashore a girl was reciting a poem, surrounded by some of her friends of the same age.

.....

We juvenile avengers prepare ourselves
To Wipe off the face of the earth the wolfish U.S. imperialists
Who try to destroy our happiness,
And to take vengeance for the death of our mothers and fathers.
We harden our body and mind
To become one-beats-a-hundred fighters....

Her black eyes were gleaming with fierce hatred, and her voice became more and more high-pitched.

"Tell me who she is" I demanded a friend of hers.

"Pok Su is her name." (Pok Su means revenge in Korean)

"Pok Su?!..."

"The Yankee devils chopped off the arms of her mother, and killed her grandmother, uncle and aunt. So, her parents gave her that kind of name in a hope that she would grow up and get revenge."

...

A few minutes after, I visited her flat in an apartment house on the seaside with a desire to hear something about her meaningful name.

Red Flowers in the Crucible of Revolution

I had a chat with the little girl's parents.

Her father, Kim Bong Su, was an officer of the Korean People's Army. Her mother, Li Ok Hui, was so hale and hearty that she could hardly be imagined to be a disabled person. She was a woman who had three children to look after.

The topic of our conversation changed into one about the days of the strategic, temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War which was fought against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism.

In the autumn of 1950, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops unleashed rivers of blood wherever they set foot. Our people underwent the severest trial and hardship they had ever experienced.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Engels once called the British army the most brutal army. During World War II, the German fascist army outdid the British army in its savagery. The human brain could not imagine more diabolical and horrible barbarities than those committed by the Hitlerite villains.

"But in Korea, the Yankees surpassed the Hitlerites by far."

The U.S. imperialist aggressor armymen who were wilder than wolves crept into the native village of Li Ok Hui and committed all kinds of brutalities—massacre, pillage, arson and what not. Everything alive on the earth was in a pool of blood. It was a scene of carnage, indeed.

The Yankee villains snipped off the arms of little Ok Hui simply because she was a daughter of a member of the Workers' Party of Korea and sprayed corrosive, toxic chemical all over her face and body, using her as an object of experiment for their homicidal science. Then they wrapped her up in a worn-out diaper and threw her into a ditch before the house where they were quartered.

It was at the time of liberation of her village by the heroic Korean People's Army that one of the KPA men happened to spot her bleeding all over.

She was on the verge of death, her heart beating feebly. The KPA man lost no time to take her to a hospital, where the medical workers treated her with all their sincerity till she recovered her health.

After that, she grew up under the warm care and affection of the collective as healthily as the other children. She covered the course of primary and middle schools and graduated from a college. She gave herself body and soul in her work for the revolution, with a sheer desire to avenge on the U.S. imperialists, her inveterate enemy.

One day she received a letter from a non-commissioned officer of the KPA. The sender was Kim Bong Su.

The letter said in part:

"...Great difficulty and severe ordeal are inevitable in our revolutionary struggle, I believe. Comrade Ok Hui, you are not the only one who suffered calamity. The U.S. imperialists, our sworn enemy, caused serious disasters to all of us Koreans and it was a harsh trial to our country.

...Comrade Ok Hui, don't forget that the avengers like you are here on the front, each with a rifle in his hand, standing face to face with the Yankee imperialist devils. I hope you'll keep up your resolute struggle..."

From then on, letters were often exchanged between Li Ok Hui and Kim Bong Su.

Who's Kim Bong Su?

Kim Bong Su was a man whose beloved mother and two little sisters were slain at the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops at the time when Li Ok Hui was being trampled underfoot so mercilessly by the Yankee beasts who were engrossed in murderous outrages.

...A savage atrocity was perpetrated near the well in the yard of Kim Bong Su's home.

The Yankee brutes killed his mother in cold blood, and swooped down upon his two little sisters, one was three years old and the other, six.

At this moment Bong Su darted up to his sisters from the near-by bushes where he was in hiding. His sisters burst into tears, clasping his hands and stamping with grief.

Seeing this, one of the Yankees brought his sword down on both wrists of his six-year old sister, Yong Sun, and cut them off. Not content with this, the brute lifted the bitterly crying child up above his head and threw her down into the well. Yong Sun bathed in blood gave piercing shriek. The little one cried for her brother and mother, desperately struggling. Bong Su could never forget her voice.

It was Bong Su alone who was saved from the death throe by the people's guerilla forces.

The trial in his childhood helped him nurture the working class consciousness and inflamed him with a deadly hatred for the enemy.

Now Bong Su grew up to be a KPA fighter. He was shocked and enraged more than anyone else when he heard from a political officer of his unit a story about the girl, Li Ok Hui, whose arms had been broken by the Yankee scoundrels. The unforgettable face of his younger sister who was struggling with agonizing pain, bayoneted by the brutish Yankees, floated before his eyes and then the imaginary figure of Ok Hui who escaped death by a miracle and determinedly took the road of vengeance came to his mind.

It was as though his younger sister was reviving and running toward him, exclaiming, "Oh, dear brother!"

He was seized with a desire to tell Ok Hui all about what was stirring his heart.

This was how he started writing to her.

Some time after, he got leave and took a train for the place where Ok Hui was.

Avengers' Home

The first rendezvous of Kim Bong Su and Li Ok Hui further deepened their revolutionary friendship, as both of them realized in the depths of their hearts that they had been tested and tried in the crucible of fierce class struggle.

Years went by since then.

At their revolutionary posts the two trained themselves into staunch and loyal fighters of the working class.

Bong Su, an officer of the Korean People's Army, was often advised to build a home by the folks in his home village and the senior officers of his unit.

He had so far steeped himself in his duty to increase the combat capacity of his unit and improve the life of the men under his command. Accordingly he had had little time to give a serious thought to their advice. But the matter had to be settled at any rate. He could not be an exception.

He did hard thinking, recalling to his mind the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The leader said:

"The love between comrades is the most precious one that enables them to carry on the revolutionary struggle to the end by inducing them to fortify their ideology, stimulate and encourage each other and achieve revolutionary unity through struggle."

The comrades who are engaged in the revolution may love with each other. The point here is that their love should be a most sincere, valuable and everlasting one based on infinite allegiance to the revolutionary cause, intense hatred for the enemy of the revolution and adamant fighting spirit.

What kind of woman should I choose as a life partner? He questioned to himself. At the moment the image of Ok Hui flashed across his mind.

She was thrown into a vortex of the fierce class struggle, though so young, but remained alive like phoenix. She is in the van of the revolutionary struggle with greater revolutionary fortitude than others. She can become a most reliable revolutionary comrade of mine and a suitable match for me, he thought.

Moreover, he considered it an inalienable, lofty revolutionary duty to help her and pull her along so that she might enjoy a most proud and happy life, because he himself is one of the revolutionary fighters loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a man of the People's Army and because she and him are the comrades fighting for the interests of the working class. With this in mind, he wrote a letter to her.

"...Both of us were wounded in the battle against the enemy. The fatherly leader has given us boundless love and precious political life. We can keep them in bloom with added brilliance, full of allegiance to the leader.

And I think that you can become my true helper and I your true supporter in our struggle and life. I should like very much to go hand in hand with you for ever in the fruitful, loyal struggle. I hope you will accept my proposal..."

Ok Hui wept over his letter. Tears streamed down her cheeks.

She knew full well what he really meant. There was no doubt that his proposal was not motivated by a young man's momentary excitement or fidgetiness.

Marriage with him will certainly bring me happiness, she thought, and asked to herself: But how can I accept his proposal, ingoring the fact that I have to help the People's Army more zealously than others do?

The way he felt gladdened her immensely, but she found herself unable to send him a reply.

A few months later, she had an unexpected visitor—a political officer of the unit to which Bong Su belonged.

He told her in a low yet emphatic tone:

"...I want you to understand that the enthusiastic proposal of Comrade Bong Su is not merely an expression of his feeling but also a manifestation of the unanimous feeling of all of us servicemen, avengers who are fighting in arms against the enemy for the cause of the working class.

How about joining us in our one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary ranks? Undoubtedly, you can advance more vigorously along the road of vengeance."

Months flew by. Kim Bong Su and Li Ok Hui built a new home, a revolutionary home, with a firm determination to fight against the enemy to the end. They were offered best wishes and given encouragement by all.

The marriage bore them a girl. She was given the name "Pok Su".

* * *

Our conversation came to an end.

I may as well add that Kim Bong Su and Li Ok Hui now work and live as loyal, strong-willed revolutionary fighters, deepening their true love, the former at the post for the defence of the country and the latter in her work place.

Yun Jong Ok

We Resolutely Denounce Pak Jung Hi Clique's Fascist Suppressive Measures in the Name of Entire Korean People

Workers' Party of Korea, Korean Democratic Party and Chondoist Chongu Party, and Public Organizations Issue Joint Statement

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party, and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Democratic Scientists Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Christians Federation and the Korean Buddhists Federation published a joint statement on January 15 in connection with the creation of a grave situation in south Korea going against a great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at a time when dialogue is under way between the north and south on the basis of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and the intense desire of the whole nation for reunification is growing as never before.

The statement says:

A grave situation going against a great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is being created in south Korea at a time when dialogue is under way between the north and south on the basis of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and the intense desire of the whole nation for reunification is growing as never before.

As already reported, on January 8 Pak Jung Hi proclaimed in succession the so-called "presidential emergency measures No. 1 and No. 2" and issued a "special statement".

There he unconditionally and strictly banned any act and argument against the "revitalized system" in south Korea, branding south Korean people and democratic figures as "impure elements" and putting forward the groundless pretext of "communist provocation".

He declared that those who violated or defamed these fascist "measures" would be subject to arrest and detention "without warrants" and be referred to "extraordinary military tribunal" for penalties and even openly proclaimed that he would mobilize again the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency" to command this sanguinary fascist suppression.

According to the "emergency measures" of the south Korean fascist clique, now martial courts have made their appearance all over the southern half of our fatherland and all the police force has been ordered on "emergency alert". Now a storm of repression and wholesale arrest is sweeping there, creating a horrifying atmosphere of terror.

This is a proclamation of the harsh military administration under which the existing fascist rule of all-powerful intelligence agents is combined with the military rule and another sinister reactionary offensive against the people of various strata in south Korea calling for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

It is as clear as a pikestaff why the south Korean authorities are resorting to such a brutal military fascist suppression, wantonly turning down the urgent demands of the people for freedom and democracy and giving point-blank a challenge against us, the party of the dialogue for the peaceful reunification. This is because they intend to maintain at any cost the fascist "revitalized system" totally rejected by the people of all strata and force only unconditional submission upon the people in south Korea and freely perpetrate treacheries to have a "test of strength" with the northern half and perpetuate the division of the country.

We brand the current fascist rampage of the Pak Jung Hi clique as a criminal brutal repression of the south Korean people and a reckless provocative act against the northern half of the Republic and a dastardly perfidy against the whole nation aspiring after the great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and bitterly denounce them in the name of the entire Korean people.

As everyone knows, out of the single desire to embody the general will of the entire people of north and south Korea in the cause of national reunification and achieve the great national unity between the north and the south we, in the joint statement issued at the very beginning of the north-south dialogue, proposed to realize bilateral or multi-lateral contacts of political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and convene a north-south political conference.

And we proposed once again last year to various political parties of south Korea including the "Democratic Republican Party" to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of the political parties, social organizations and people of various strata in the north and the south.

The present rulers of south Korea, however, have not given any reply to this sincere patriotic proposal of ours and, on the contrary, took the "emergency measures" and are committing such reckless acts as wantonly suppressing the democratic will of the south Korean people and challenging point-blank the northern half of the Republic, quite contrary to our proposal.

This diametrically runs counter to the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement agreed upon between the north and the south and is an intolerable perfidy of wantonly violating the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—the correctness of which has been publicly recognized by the world.

National reunification is not a matter confined to the interests of any circles or groupings but a cause of all the people and the whole nation concerning the vital interests of the whole nation.

For the successful promotion of this sacred cause, democratic liberty should be guaranteed to the popular masses so that they can discuss national reunification with great enthusiasm and the people of broad sections take an active part in the movement for peaceful reunification.

The powerful struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea reflects such fundamental requirement for the settlement of the reunification question.

The torch of democracy raised by south Korean students in October last year spread fast to factories, rural villages and the religious, press, literary and art circles and to the social and political circles to form a violent trend of anti-fascist struggle and developed into a mass political struggle demanding the "abolition of the revitalized system", calling for the "freedom to discuss reunification" and aspiring after the "acceleration of the nation-wide reunification movement".

This struggle which has lasted for three months in the teeth of the brutal repression under the "state of emergency" is an entirely righteous one for winning democratic liberty and rights and is a sacred patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation and achieving the country's reunification.

This struggle has enjoyed the positive support and encouragement of the entire Korean people at home and abroad and evoked unanimous sympathy among the peace-loving people the world over.

Nevertheless, this sacred struggle is suppressed at the point of the bayonet and the "petition" for presenting this just demand is threatened with "military tribunal". Is there any more crude violation of civil rights than this?

This reveals saliently that the south Korean authorities are deadly afraid of the popular masses and they have no intention at all to solve the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the general will of the people of all strata.

There are now differing social systems in the two parts of our divided country.

In order to solve the question of the country's reunification peacefully under this condition, it is imperative to create a climate of mutual trust and harmony, and promote the great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideals and system and fully restore the national bonds between the north and south at an early date.

Precisely to this end, we have made every sincere effort to achieve trust, unity and collaboration between the north and the south since the very day the dialogue began.

It was our side that proposed the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and it is also our side that has made a tireless effort to remove the state of military confrontation between the north and south on these principles and it is none other than our side that has demanded that practical measures be taken without delay for realizing many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south.

The south Korean authorities who have persistently incited north-south confrontation turning down all these just proposals, are raising a hue and cry over "threat of southward invasion" and "provocation of communists", like a thief crying "stop thief!" This can never be interpreted as an attitude for seeking national harmony between the north and south, achieving trust and solving the reunification question in a peaceful way.

This proves more convincingly to the world that they neither hope for any success in the dialogue that opened with so much efforts nor want great national unity and peaceful reunification but only seek a test of strength with us and perpetuation of split.

The south Korean authorities' din of the fascist and splittist "emergency measures" is harmful to our nation and beneficial only to the U.S. and Japanese aggression forces which are viciously scheming to perpetuate the division of our country by the method of aggression—divide and rule.

Today the U.S. and Japanese aggressors are feigning ignorance of the "emergency measures" unanimously condemned by the world people. But, it is clear to everyone that they, pinning the last hope on this, are persistently clinging to the long bankrupt "two-Korea" plot.

If the south Korean authorities think that they can bridge over the present crisis by suppressing the people, turning back on the nation, and inciting confrontation with us, seeing eye to eye with the outside forces, this is a serious miscalculation.

If they are to find a right way out even now, they should stop suppressing by power politics the just aspiration of the south Korean people and public figures of various circles, and give up at once their din of fascist "emergency measures", provide all political parties, public organizations and patriotic people in south Korea with the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and all democratic rights and desist from barring their discussion about national reunification and their movement for peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean authorities have an iota of national conscience and have really the intention to solve the question of reunification by peaceful means, they must not challenge the northern half on groundless charges, but show sincerity in the dialogue on the principles of the July 4 Joint Statement and accept without delay our just proposals to have a wide-range north-south political consultation and convene a Great National Congress.

If they persist in their reckless military fascist suppression of the south Korean people and foolish provocative manoeuvres against us, obstinately going against the aspiration of the nation and the demand of the people, they will meet only disgraceful destruction.

The situation obtaining in south Korea today demands the whole nation to unite and wage a more strenuous nation-wide national salvation struggle to check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese aggressor forces and their stooges to perpetuate the national split and their fascist suppression.

We are convinced that at this most crucial moment when they are standing on the crossroads of reunification or division, democracy or fascist dictatorship, the patriotic students and people of all other strata in south Korea will turn out more vigorously in the sacred struggle for destroying the treacherous fascist dictatorial system and achieving the democratization of society, for smashing the aggressive machinations of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and restoring national sovereignty, and for frustrating the "two-Korea" plot of the splittists within and without and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and national salvation, and anti-fascism and democracy.

We will continue to resolutely support and encourage with warm sentiments of kinship the just struggle of the south Korean people which accords with the vital interests of the whole nation and always stand foursquare behind the fighting south Korean brothers and sisters.

We will face with high national awakening and revolutionary vigilance the dangerous situation to be entailed by the rash acts being perpetrated by the south Korean military fascists on the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward aggression" and keenly watch every movement of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their lackeys.

"Emergency Measures" of Pak Jung Hi Clique Scathingly Condemned at Home and Abroad

In the Northern Half of Our Republic

The political parties and social organizations of our country published on January 15 a joint statement sharply denouncing the "emergency measures" of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

Earlier, on the 10th the Korean Central News Agency issued a statement. Exposing the reactionary nature of the "emergency measures" of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the statement pointed out that it is a habitual method of the Pak Jung Hi clique to resort to fascist emergency measures each time they are driven deeper into a quagmire, isolated and rejected within and without.

In the Southern Half of Our Republic

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification issued on the 9th a statement castigating the so-called "emergency measures" proclaimed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang on the 8th.

The statement strongly condemned the fascist measures of the Pak Jung Hi clique as another murderous coup d'etat to mercilessly strangulate the just patriotic struggle of the popular masses who have risen up eagerly demanding democracy, civil rights and the right to live and as a vicious challenge to our people who reject outside forces and desire to defend the dignity of the nation and achieve independent reunification.

Reporting about the anti-government tendency of the south Korean people, the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun said that it was, in short, characterized by a "deep-rooted resistance movement". The paper added: "The resistance movement of the south Korean people is stubborn."

In Chongryon and "Mindan"-lined Organizations

In its statement of the 9th, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) said that the "emergency measures" of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi olique are another "extraordinary martial law," a vicious challenge to the south Korean people of all walks of life fighting against the fascist terror rule and for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country and a shameless and barbarous fascist repression totally trampling upon and stamping out even the most elementary human rights; it sternly denounced with surging national wrath the monstrous "military administration".

Kim Jae Hwa, acting chairman of the Japan headquarters of the "national congress for the restoration of democracy in south Korea and promotion of unification", an organization under "Mindan" (an association of Korean residents under the influence of the "ROK" in Japan), issued a statement on the 9th, in which he scathingly denounced the measures as another fascist violence and last-ditch effort to stave off the fall of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and ardently appealed to the south Korean people to strengthen unity and rise as one to overthrow the fascist dictatorial "regime" of Pak Jung Hi.

In Japan

Kanji Kawasaki, director of the international department of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

"The 'emergency measures' of the Pak Jung Hi clique is an atrocious act and brazen-faced crime which can be committed by nobody else but a despotic dictator rare in history and strangler of democracy." He added: "This is no more than a last kick of a dictator on the death bed."

Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party, made the following remarks:

"Pak Jung Hi may be called a Tojo in miniature. He clamours about 'democracy' and 'freedom' outwardly, but in fact he is a military dictator who puts down his opponents with bayonet."

Japanese leading newspapers on the 9th simultaneously carried articles headlined "Growth of Anti-Pak Jung Hi Sentiments Is Inevitable, Foundation of the 'Regime' Weakened", "Pak Jung Hi 'Regime' Stakes Its Future on Suppression", "Constitutional Amendment Movement Becomes Widespread and Deep-rooted, Discontent with Life Stirred Up" and so on, which denounced the tyrannical measures of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang.

In its January 10 editorial entitled "Repressive Measures of Pak Jung Hi Clique and Tanaka Cabinet", **Akahata**, organ of the Japan Communist Party, laid bare the fascist nature of the "emergency measures" and condemned these measures as "brutal, fascist measures to suppress people" and also blamed the Tanaka cabinet for its criminal act of rendering enormous "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Asahi Shimbun printed an editorial captioned "Enforcement of Authority and Democracy of 'ROK'" branding the "emergency measures" as Pak Jung Hi's move to quell the constitutional amendment movement through enforcement of his authority.

Mainichi Shimbun said with emphasis:

"It may be temporarily effective to keep down the censure passed on the government, by wielding power, but the harsher the suppression becomes, the stronger the resistance will grow."

Yomiuri Shimbun, in particular, stated: "The Pak Jung Hi clique regard even foreign special correspondents as the object of suppression, the like of which can hardly be seen on the international arena". It added: "This means they themselves want to stand in isolation internationally."

Quislings Offer Women for Dollars

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique leave no stone unturned to make money. They are unhesitatingly committing such a crime as reducing the south Korean women to playthings of the Japanese dwarfs who are streaming into south Korea as "tourists."

Their number ran into over 642,700 last year. The Pak Jung Hi bandits are planning to "develop prostitution tourism" on a large scale so that more than 800,000 Japanese "tourists" may visit south Korea this year and three millions, by the end of 1976. This is designed to obtain a large amount of foreign currency.

The following facts show how shamelessly and feverishly the villains are working for "prostitution tourism", all agog for more dollars.

A dinner party was arranged for an emissary of the Japanese government, an ex-ambassador to south Korea, when he visited there in October last year. On that occasion the traitor Pak Jung Hi, revealing his true colour, prattled that the "*kisaeng*-girl tourism is a very paying business and brings us lots of foreign currency for it doesn't need any capital, facilities or raw materials" and that he "intends to encourage it extensively as a state policy enterprise since there is an inexhaustible source of supply to meet the limitless demand." The "prostitution tourism," he added, is an "unrivalled monopoly" and a "promising, popular industry."

Kim Jong Pil, during his stay in Japan last November, told the *kisaeng*-girls working at Korean restaurants in Japan: "I am quite satisfied with the devoted service you are rendering in an alien land to obtain foreign currency needed for modernization of the fatherland". The puppet "Minister of Education" extolled to the skies the south Korean women selling their charms to the Japanese, describing their act as something "patriotic."

As a result of criminal instigation of prostitution by the Pak Jung Hi clique, bars and hotels in the service of foreign "tourists" mushroomed in Seoul, Pusan, Inchon and other parts of south Korea. The whole island of Chejudo is now covered with networks of "tourist hotels" and casinos, where not only licensed *kisaeng*-girls but many vagrant, poverty-stricken women fell into the clutches of "prostitution tourism."

Thus, south Korea has turned into a huge "red-light quarter for foreigners" or an amusement centre where animal desires of Japanese "libertines" are gratified.

That is why the people are denouncing Pak Jung Hi, nicknaming him "brothel-owner in the Blue House" (south Korean "presidential" residence) or "pimp president" and labelling the puppet "regime" as a "procuring government."

History knows no such "human wastes" as the Pak Jung Hi clique who make money by selling the women and even bring the "prostitution tourism" in the service of foreign aggressors to the fore, calling it a "strategic enterprise."

It is, therefore, quite natural that the wide-spread mass struggle against the treachery of Pak Jung Hi clique and the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists is under way at home and abroad.

In December last year the "Federation of Women Church-goers of South Korea" announced a statement opposing Pak Jung Hi's "prostitution tourism". It was followed by a demonstration of Seoul University students. They rushed to the Japanese embassy and demanded an immediate end to the "prostitution tourism". The Rihwa Women's University students also launched a resolute demonstration at the Kimpo Airport lodging a protest with the Japanese "tourists" alighting from plane.

After these patriotic struggles, mass campaign was conducted throughout south Korea condemning traitor Pak Jung Hi for his detestable dealings.

It was around at this time that representatives of 22 women's organizations in Japan including the New Japan Women's Association and the Women's Association of Japan strongly demanded their reactionary government to take measures for a ban on "*kisaeng*-girl tourism". Then they went to the Haneda Airport, distributed leaflets and held a demonstration calling for an immediate stop to the abominable "*kisaeng*-girl tourism."

The Pak Jung Hi clique must lend their ears to the reasonable public opinion within and without and put an immediate end to the treacherous acts that seriously impair the national dignity and encroach on the human rights.

Pak Yong Su

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INCREASE IN SOUTH KOREA

The south Korean people under the anti-popular colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits undergo unspeakable calamities in traffic accidents.

More than 15,600 people were reported either killed or wounded in over 18,700 cases of traffic accidents that occurred in Seoul last year, according to a press report from Seoul.

According to other reports, over 4,320 cases of traffic accidents were reported in Pusan by the end of November last year that killed or wounded more than 4,590 people, while 1,030 cases of traffic accidents occurred in North Cholla Province, killing or wounding some 1,570 inhabitants.

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Observes Week of International Solidarity with Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples

A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Chollima House of Culture on January 8 on the occasion of the "Week of International Solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples."

It was sponsored by the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

Put up in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader.

Present at the meeting together with working people in Pyongyang were Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity; Chu Chang Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity; and other responsible functionaries of working people's organizations.

Addressing the meeting, Chu Chang Jun extended warm felicitations and militant greetings to all the revolutionary peoples of the three continents, and said:

Only through the resolute and principled anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle can the tri-continental peoples accomplish their cause of national liberation and build a new independent and prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America.

He quoted the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"**The anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are in the relations of supporting each other and they are closely linked with each other**".

In order to defeat the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, he said, the peoples of all the revolutionary countries and fighting countries of the three continents should strengthen militant solidarity still more.

AGGRESSIVE NATURE OF IMPERIALISM WILL NEVER CHANGE

In his historic speech made on October 28 last year, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung once again clarified the aggressive nature of imperialism on the basis of a deep-going analysis of the current international situation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The aggressive nature of imperialism will never change.

"The more difficult their position becomes, the more stubbornly the imperialists are clinging to double-dealing tactics—holding an olive branch in one hand and brandishing a bayonet in the other, and the more cunningly they are perpetrating acts of aggression, intervention and subversion under the signboard of 'peace' in every nook and corner of the world."

Aggression and plunder is in the nature of imperialism of the past and present; it is the essential attribute which runs throughout all its political, economic, ideological and cultural fields.

The highest stage and the last stage of the development of capitalism where monopoly capital is dominant, imperialism seeks maximum profits. This is a law of existence inherent in it. From this, imperialism intensifies exploitation and oppression of the working class at home and is intent on overseas expansion. This is the unmovable law governing imperialism.

Nevertheless, the defenders of modern capitalism hold that its exploiting and aggressive nature has changed. They preach that "reasonable imperialism" or "non-aggressive imperialism" has emerged.

This sort of assertion is a sheer nonsense that distorts history and facts. Non-aggressive and non-predatory imperialism has neither existed nor can exist. If there is such imperialism, it is no longer imperialism.

The typical example is afforded by the history of aggression of U.S. imperialism. Not a single day has passed without seeing war on the globe since U.S. imperialism took its place on the stage of history.

After World War II, for instance, U.S. imperialism unleashed the most barbarous, monstrous war of aggression in Korea such as could scarcely be found in war history. It also launched a "kill-all, burn-all scorched earth operation" in Viet Nam and expanded it over the whole area of Indochina.

Still now the U.S. imperialists continue their aggressive war in Cambodia by supplying the Lon Nol puppets with lethal weapons. They impelled Israeli Zionists towards the aggressive war against Egypt and Syria.

The mastermind fanning the colonial wars in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Azania and many other African countries is also none other than the U.S. imperialists.

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed. If there is any change it is that the method of aggression has become more wicked and cunning.

The black-hearted and crafty U.S. imperialists employ such tactics as making people fight each other—make Asians fight Asians and make Africans fight Africans—following the notorious, aggressive "Nixon Doctrine".

Under the slogan "Vietnamization" and "Cambodianization" of war, they have reinforced and modernized local mercenary armies to use them as bullet shields of their war of aggression. This is designed to cover up their robberlike aggressive nature under the cloak of "non-Americanization".

Craftiness and wickedness of U.S. imperialism also finds its manifestation in its ceaseless schemes to wantonly interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, overturn progressive governments advancing towards independent development, and fabricate pro-American reactionary regimes.

The recent developments in Chile show this glaringly.

When the progressive Popular Unity Government came into power, supported by democratic forces and other broad masses of the people and it took the path of anti-imperialism and independence, the U.S. imperialists, scared by it, began to meddle in its domestic affairs and instigated the reactionaries to carry out sabotage and subversion, creating social unrest. They eventually egged the military scoundrels on to commit criminal acts of overthrowing the legitimate Allende Government and setting up a pro-U.S. military fascist dictatorial regime.

By employing this method, the U.S. imperialists are trying to tear a number of states away from the anti-imperialist, independent road one at a time.

U.S. imperialism is now undergoing a serious economic crisis. Even under this condition, the U.S. imperialists have appropriated nearly 75,000 million dollars, the biggest size in their history, for the military expenditure in the budget of the 1974 fiscal year. In this way, they are desperately stepping up production of mass destruction weapons such as nuclear and rocket weapons, bacteriological and chemical weapons. At the same time, they are constantly developing new nuclear and rocket weapons, and instruments and equipment for espionage purpose.

Besides, they still maintain more than 2,000 military bases established all over the world, and have built many new aggressive bases on the Micronesia, always keeping them ready for war.

All this shows that the U.S. imperialists talk about "relaxation of tension" and "reduction of armaments" in word, but in deed, they are reinforcing armaments and ceaselessly preparing for another war.

The U.S. imperialist war boss Nixon claimed that maintaining world peace would be the keynote of U.S. foreign policy in 1970's but this peace, he asserted, must be based on "strength of the United States" and accordingly, the U.S. must "build up strength as much as it needs". It reveals fully his aggressive ambition.

That the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed also finds expression in its policy towards Korea. It has been maintaining colonial rule in south Korea, one half of our fatherland, since its occupation after World War II. Even after the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement on reunifying the country on the basis of three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, they still refuse to withdraw their aggressive troops 40,000-strong from south Korea under the preposterous pretext. They are madly stepping up "modernization" of the puppet army, clamouring for the non-existent "threat from the north". Their aim is obviously to unleash another war in Korea.

All the facts prove irrefutably that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed and can never change and that they are making desperate efforts to ignite war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are miscalculating. If they fail to face realities and continue their war policy, the outcome would be ruin and death.

Kim Dong Ok

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